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A RADICAL DEPARTURE.
RENA MOONEY DEFENSE PERFECT.
NO COMPROMISE WITH U. R. R.
BOSTON SELF-SEEKERS GIVEN ANSWER.
ATTENDANCE AT MEETINGS.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE
CALIFORNIA LABOR COUNCIL

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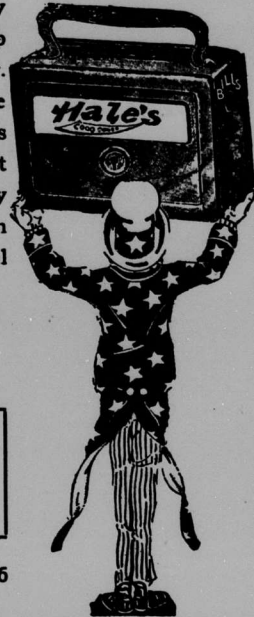
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JUNE 30, 1917.

Assets	\$64,566,290.79
Deposits	61,381,120.63
Reserve and Contingent Funds..	2,185,170.16
Employees' Pension Fund.....	259,642.88
Number of Depositors.....	65,717

A Radical Departure

By
Dante Barton

Legislation is to be presented to Congress soon to levy a Federal land tax of one per cent on the assessed value of all improved land and of two per cent upon the value of all unimproved land. The proceeds are to be used for the war in place of further taxes upon industry and workers.

Along with the land value tax, laws are proposed for the immediate acquisition by the Federal Government of all natural resources (such as coal and oil lands, iron ores, timber, water power sites, etc.), to be owned and operated by the public for the public at least for the duration of the war. The principle of compensation to the private owners is to be a return on the actual honest investment and nothing for the fictitious "values" of "good will," etc.

This legislation is part of the constructive program to abolish privilege in America and to set free the manhood forces of the nation.

It connects directly with the war only as the added costs and sterner duties of the war emphasize the need of a new democracy in America.

Naturally, the legislation is not proposed by the two per cent few who own the majority of the wealth of the country. But as nothing constructive or good for the country has ever come from them it is not to be expected that anything good will come now.

What is proposed is one concrete proposition in the general assault upon a system of privilege which was crumbling when the war came.

The Committee on the High Cost of Living, in whose name the legislation will be presented, has held exhibits and recent conferences before and since the war came to the United States. Another still larger conference will be held in the Raleigh Hotel, Washington, D. C., July 30th and 31st.

From a statement prepared by Benjamin C. Marsh, executive secretary of the committee, the following extracts are made:

"The committee comprises in its membership, drawn from twenty-eight States, men and women like John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor; C. B. Kegley, just elected for the twelfth time Master of the Washington State Grange; Mrs. Joseph Fels, Commissioner Frederic C. Howe, Frank P. Walsh and Amos Pinchot. The committee also favors government ownership and operation of natural monopolies, such as railroads, in the fight to cut living costs.

"The committee estimates that the aggregate unearned profits of land speculators, owners of natural resources and natural monopolies is approximately five and a half billion dollars, this year, while the producers of the country have to pay nearly two and a half billion dollars in taxes, because land owners are permitted to retain most of the ground rent. Despite the shortage of crops, nearly half of the arable farm land of the country is held idle, most of it for speculative purposes. To secure more food the slackers who held land idle must be heavily taxed, so they will produce or let some one else produce."

Commissioner Howe, in an address on "Taxation, Land and Liberty," declared for the taxation of land values as the rallying cry of democracy in the new world.

Charles H. Ingersoll, advocating the liberty tax, said:

"Every one of the huge incomes received in the United States is derived from some special privilege. We must pay more of the cost of the war by current taxation. It is inequitable and undemocratic to conscript our sons to fight this war and to conscript our grandsons to pay for it.

"Democracy cannot be attained in the United States, however noble our purpose in entering the war, unless we break up monopoly, afford the working people free access to the land, and stop our sinful and undemocratic practice of farming out the workers to land speculators. We must limit the power to tax to properly constituted government. We must have a liberty tax—a tax which will pry the land speculators off the back of the producers, release the land to the people, open opportunity for all, and leave every man free in the possession of what each produces."

Frederic C. Leubuscher, a prominent attorney, in an address on the constitutionality of a Federal tax on land values, quoted numerous decisions of the United States Supreme Court and dissenting opinions which indicate that a tax on land values would be held not to violate the provision of the constitution against direct taxes except in proportion to population. That provision was incorporated to prevent a tax on the acreage of land, and not to avoid a tax on the value thereof, he claimed from early decisions.

Byron W. Holt, a noted financial writer, said that prices have increased about 70 per cent since the war began, so that they are now 168 per cent higher than they were 21 years ago. Nearly 400,000,000 acres of land are held idle.

RENA MOONEY DEFENSE PERFECT.

By Ed. Gammons.

It's wonderful to sit and listen to the defense putting in their licks at Rena Mooney's trial. Every one is agreed that every contention of the prosecution has been shattered to pieces and that in addition the defense attorneys have proved the innocence of their client beyond the scintilla of a doubt.

The thoroughness of the defense in their work is illustrated by the experiments made in the Berkeley hills by Colonel Eisert, the veteran explosive expert of the prosecution.

The defense was lucky in securing the services of Colonel Eisert. He is probably the most experienced explosive expert in the world. Colonel Eisert has had twenty years' experience as a civil and mechanical engineer, the last fifteen of which he has spent in the employment of the Mexican government. He graduated at Munich University and came to America soon after his graduation. In 1879, 1880 and 1881 he was a member of the Engineers' Corps of the United States Army and was presented with a medal in recognition of his services. During late years he has been chief instructor in the Mexican Naval Academy at Vera Cruz. During all these years he has been intimately acquainted with the use of explosives, both in trench and marine warfare, and construction work. At one time he exploded twenty tons of nitro-glycerine during military operations in Mexico.

A few weeks ago Colonel Eisert manufactured two suitcase bombs, one containing four sticks of dynamite and the other six pounds of black powder. Accompanied by Chief of Police Vollmer of Berkeley and representatives of the defense, Eisert motored out in the Berkeley hills and selected a spot which was a geographical reproduction of the scene of the preparedness day explosion. The results of both explosions were entirely different from the effects of the explosion of a year ago. In both explosions the clocks were found within a short distance, one being found five feet away and the other three feet six inches. All the fragments and missiles of both bombs were found within a radius of thirty feet. The clocks in both bombs were not blown to pieces, as the prosecution contends occurred in the preparedness day explosion. The clocks though badly dented were almost whole. In fact they could be almost reconstructed. The bombs were identical with those described in hypothetical questions asked powder experts by the prosecution.

Theodore Kytka, government handwriting and photographic expert, testified that he watched both explosions and photographed the fragments of both. He testified also that almost all the fragments were picked up within a radius of four feet.

Colonel Eisert took the stand next. After a description of his qualifications, Defense Attorney Ed. McKenzie asked him the following question (the same question put to their experts by the Chamber of Commerce gang):

"What would be the effect of the explosion of a bomb, containing one stick of 60 per cent nitroglycerin dynamite and four pounds of black powder in a four-inch malleable iron pipe capped at both ends in a fibre suitcase attached to a mechanism consisting of an alarm clock and dry batteries attached to a board?"

"The clock would be shattered and all the parts would be found within a short radius," the witness answered.

Eisert also testified that the bottom of the container should have been found at Market and Stuart streets if the bomb was of the construction alleged by the State. Ferrari asked why the clocks were not destroyed in the Berkeley explosions and Eisert explained that the air cushion between the explosive and the clock and the fact that the clock was loose and offered no resistance, accounted for that fact.

Ferrari's cross-examination but strengthened Colonel Eisert's testimony and added to its volume.

Another boggy, the Epsom salts one, "went by the board" this week also. This was the dread explosive which warranted the detention in jail for nine long months of Ed. D. Nolan.

Mrs. Bennett, sister-in-law of Nolan, testified that she was nursing Mrs. F. E. Hayes, wife of the manager of the Union Oil Company, at Tahoe Tavern more than a year ago and that Mrs. Hayes used Epsom salts in her bath. After they left Tahoe Mrs. Hayes asked Mrs. Bennett to take care of the salts for her and the witness brought them to Ed. Nolan's house, where they were stored in the basement. There they were discovered by the great Martin Swanson and the equally illustrious Mike Burke.

When Mrs. Bennett was on the stand Friday a letter was read from Mr. Hayes bearing out her testimony and asking that Mrs. Hayes be not subpoenaed as she was in very bad health.

So many alibi witnesses have been produced by the defense that it's almost impossible to keep track of them. Every minute of Weinberg's and Rena Mooney's time on both the 11th and 22nd of July has been accounted for.

During the trial of Tom Mooney the defense inserted a notice in all the local labor papers asking the men who rode with Weinberg on the day of the crime to make themselves known to Weinberg's attorneys. Gruschweit read the notice in the "Labor Clarion" and at once communicated with the attorneys for the defense. He also visited the county jail to see if he was correct in his surmise that Weinberg was the man he rode with. He recognized Weinberg at once and his testimony last week was very important, so much so that Ferrari tried his best to break it down, but the little prosecutor failed ignominiously. Gruschweit kept silent about the affair, but later he realized that Weinberg might be sent to the gallows by his silence.

Rena Mooney, herself, testified on Monday and Tuesday. Her testimony was similar to that she gave at her husband's trial, except that the cross-examination was more vigorous.

Judge Seawell continued to be very hostile to the defense and sustained almost every objection by the prosecution, as well as assisting them in their conduct of the case. He has already introduced evidence, which they were reluctant in doing, and overrules questions before they have time to do so. The prosecution has introduced photographs taken three days after the explosion, but when Ed. McKenzie attempted to introduce a photograph taken an hour after the occurrence, Seawell fined him \$50 for contempt of court.

The police brutalities inflicted on Israel Weinberg were gone into partially, but the worst features were, of course, ruled out as "incompetent, irrelevant and immaterial." Captain of Detectives Duncan Matheson was put on the stand as a rebuttal witness by the prosecution and got into trouble right away. All efforts of the defense to get the truth about Matheson's treatment of Weinberg were blocked by Seawell, but Juror Carl Beal wasn't satisfied and asked why Weinberg wasn't questioned in daylight, instead of being dragged out of his bed at midnight. "I was too busy during the day," Matheson answered sharply.

When the testimony veered to Rena Mooney's imprisonment in the toilet-bathroom for forty-eight hours till the foul atmosphere almost poisoned her, Tom O'Connor asked Matheson:

"When you had Oxman arrested for subornation of perjury, Captain, did you have him locked up in an unventilated bath room and keep him isolated from his friends and attorneys for eight or nine days?"

Seawell didn't wait for Ferrari to object.

"Irrelevant, immaterial and incompetent," he snapped.

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SPIRIT ROUSERS.

By Charles Perry Taylor.

All previous wars have bursted Unions,
This one, so far, is making them.
Particularly in America,
Since the holocaust in Europe,
We have seen a growth of union labor
That is astonishing.
There have been seven thousand members
Taken into Washington Unions
Since the State Federation of Labor
Met in Everett in January.
I have organized 2000 myself.
Others have probably organized many more.
Probably 7000 is a low figure,
But I am sure of seven thousand.
Building construction, shipbuilding and lumbering
Are the lines showing most growth,
Western Washington is having a labor activity
That is most gratifying
After all the years of unemployment.
It is an ill wind that blows nobody good,
If nations must fight, if men must quarrel,
More's the awful pity of it,
Let us at least be thankful that Union labor
In this section is coming into its own.
Just now there is a vast nervous fear
On the part of some employers
That the Wobblies will start a revolution.
There is a diligent effort to make it appear
That military force should be used
By your Uncle Samuel to suppress them.
There's a better way than that.
Those who urge military force
Are really hoping that Uncle Samuel
Will draw his gun on all laboring people
Who seek better wages or shorter hours.
Those who indulge in this hope
Hate union labor as an interference
With their business.
Their business, by the way, is getting
All they can, any way they can.
I have seen employers
Loud in denunciation of Wobblies,
Loud in praise of union labor,
Hiring Wobblies in preference to unionists.
Such employers are insincere, and unpatriotic,
In spite of all their mouthings.
In reality, they want Uncle Samuel
To use the gun on all organized working people
For the benefit of the greedy employers.
Nay, nay Pauline; we are next to you.
We want industrial peace, but we want to live
We are willing to either work or fight
For our country, for our home, for our union.
But take this tip and take it straight,
Grub and duds have been going up in price
Ever since Wilhelm kicked the dove of peace
Between her soulful eyes.
And we have simply got to have more money
To buy the same old grub, the same old shoes.
If you drive a horse, and oats go up,
Do you cut down his supply simply because
The price of oats has risen?
I'll be hanged if you do.
You feed Mr. Horse regardless of what oats cost.
Or else Mr. Horse is no good. Get me?
These laboring people, these "Human Cattle,"
Are a good deal like the horse
When it comes to needing food.
One of my Chinese student friends said recently:
"Potatoes up; chicken up; pork up; rice up;
No can eat, no can work; what the hell, Charley?"
When our wives want a new dress, it's a dinner
That loosens our purse strings, or yours;
A dinner fit for the gods,
Beefsteak, potatoes, strawberries, onions, pie,
Soup, a little lettuce, maybe an olive, ripe or
stuffed.
But she can never find the way to a husband's
heart

Through his stomach unless, O Sirs, unless
Said husband brings home the coin of Woodrow.
Nor can he work unless he is fed.
Nor can he be fed unless he is well paid.
Think it over, buyer of labor,
A well paid working population makes a happy
people.

A happy people makes a splendid, prosperous
state.

That's the kind we want in Washington.
Be a good sport, buyer of labor.
Be a good sport, and do your bit.
We will do ours, are doing ours.
A cheap man is worthless, whether boss or man.
Be a good sport, and pay.
It will all come back in bigger, better business.
And now, while we reap our harvest of prosperity
Mainly due to the war,
Let us not forget that war is the sum
Of all human villainies, and that we did not
choose

To enter humanity's living hell,
But were forced, in self-defense to take up
The sword of justice lest justice die,
Lest Liberty disappear from mankind's haunts.
Patience and forbearance marked the course
Of the American people;
Yet we soon learned we could not combat
Forty-two centimeter imperialism
And the divine right of kings
With pacific resolutions.
Cannons are not susceptible to impressions
Except those made by larger cannon.
We had our choice between
Ultimate vassalage to Prussian militarism
Or present resistance and preservation of Liberty.
I have lived more than a third of a century
In the evergreen State,
And I know its people as though I had
Been through them with a lantern.
And I am sure I know the wage earners of
America.

And this I find to be their thought,
Their honest conviction,
And it may well be a message alike
To tyrannous royalty and to tyrannous
Industrial chieftains of our own beloved land:
"Millions, either lives or money, for defense;
But not one damned cent for tribute!"

MORE FOOD FOR MAN AND BEAST.

To produce more food for man and beast is
the first duty and the great opportunity of the
farmers of America. At this time (when the
food experts tell us that whether the war con-
tinues or stops suddenly there is great need of
all the food crops for man and beast that it is
possible for our ranchers to raise), it is important
that stockmen and land owners learn and use
the newest and best methods for increasing pro-
duction. We believe it would pay every rancher
to be represented, either in person or by his wife,
son, daughter, or hired ranch hand, at the short
courses at the University of California Farm at
Davis from September 24th to November 2d, or
at the two-weeks courses immediately following.

Practical ranchers who have attended these
courses say that the money spent for board and
room has been repaid many times over in what
they have learned from the farm staff, in the
fields, flocks, and orchards of the farm, and from
ranchers with whom they have spent many hours
of contact.

Many young men fail to go to the short courses
merely because they don't know of the oppor-
tunity. We are glad to tell them, and doubtless
you will be glad to pass the word along. If you
don't know about these short courses, send to the
University Farm School at Davis for the short
course booklet; it alone is well worth the bother
of writing such a letter.

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NO COMPROMISE WITH U. R. R.

By Edward P. E. Troy.

Municipal ownership of street railways in San Francisco is triumphant. The city street cars give the best service and all of our people are satisfied with them. The additional tracks will undoubtedly be built on Market street, and the municipal cars run from the Ferry straight through the Twin Peaks tunnel to the ocean.

The United Railroads, on the other hand, is bankrupt. It has defaulted in the payment of the interest of over \$25,000,000 of its bonds for more than a year. In addition, of the \$3,000,000 bonds that were issued in 1882, when the Market street cable system (that cost only \$1,600,000 to build and equip) was constructed, but \$1,200,000 were paid when due, four years ago. No sinking fund was provided for the balance, and foreclosure proceedings have been commenced against the company for all of the lines that replaced the old cable lines on Market, McAllister, Hayes, Haight and Valencia streets for the \$1,800,000 unpaid.

Yet all of the cable railways and equipment given as security for these bonds is gone. When the lines were wrecked by the company, and the electric tracks built, more bonds were issued to cover them. The company now is asking the Railroad Commission to allow it to issue new bonds to take the place of these old bonds and make them a burden on the people for another generation.

The city was victorious in the fight of the United Railroads against it in United States Judge Hunt's court a few months ago, when the company was trying to prevent the city from building additional tracks on Market street, and running the municipal cars from the Ferry out Market street to and through the Twin Peaks tunnel to the ocean. Judge Hunt held that there is no legal obstacle to the city building its tracks and operating its cars on Market street.

Now, when the city has beaten it, that bankrupt company asks the city to "compromise" with it as to the use of Market street. It wants the city to agree not to build the additional tracks on Market street, and to let that defaulting company run its cars there, and give it the use of the Twin Peaks tunnel, which has cost over \$4,000,000 to build, and in addition, the city is spending \$275,000 constructing tracks in it.

The people of San Francisco have invested more than \$5,000,000 in the municipal railways. The bad service, ill-treatment of its employees and the utter irresponsibility and untrustworthiness of the United Railroads, and its failure at all times to keep faith with the people, caused the city to invest this large sum in its own street railways. The people are determined that the city itself shall take care of all transportation. They are determined that there shall be no compromise with the United Railroads. Any compromise means the destruction of the municipal railways.

It would mean millions to the corrupt gang that has controlled the United Railroads if they could get the city to allow it to use the tunnel, or if the city did not run its cars the entire length of Market street, and through the tunnel to the ocean.

In the so-called reorganization of the United Railroads, the "statement" says: "In view of the decision (of United States Judge Hunt) and the declaration (by the city) of the intention to proceed with the construction of the additional tracks on Market street, and the possible resulting decrease in earnings," \$2,200,000 will have to be paid on underlying bonds overdue, and \$2,500,000 of bonds will have to be "eliminated."

The municipal railway must be completed. Every agreement entered into with the United Railroads by the city has been made, by the bankrupt company, the basis of more litigation to hamper and prevent the operation of the municipal railway.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION.

By Joseph Proebstle.

These are abnormal times; many people have become hysterical over the war, the German spies, and the national food question.

It also has given the professional Prohibition agitator an opportunity to make special hysterical efforts to impress upon Congress and the Senate of the United States the necessity of establishing the first bone-dry Republic against the will of its people.

Thousands of representatives, under the guidance of the anti-saloon leaders, pestered, hounded, threatened and begged from one office to the other of every Congressman and Senator for their pet measure. Millions of letters and telegrams were sent by "world savers" at home. A great many of the leading papers of the country, thinking to humor the proposition as not really serious, gave space and encouragement for reasons of their own to this movement, and when the first test came in the House of Representatives on a food conservation bill drawn by a Southern Dry Congressman, but not in favor of National Prohibition, the House, spurred under threats and intimidations of political effacement by the greatest and most unscrupulous lobby which ever infested Washington or any other capitol of a Nation, ran wild and irresponsible, and passed the Lever Food Control Bill with an amendment giving the President 30 days to stop the brewing of beer and the making of wine, but allowing the whisky which is now in bond to be sold. Many of our liberal friends were absent from the House on that fateful Saturday afternoon.

When the bill reached the Senate, the members of the House commenced to realize that they had done something which was unjust and not to the best interests of the country. It was generally conceded that the United States Senate would not be swayed by hysterical emotions. The committee in charge of the bill received the views of the President of the United States, recognized the force of his argument, and changed the bill to at least a proposition justified by the present emergency.

The recommendation of the committee provided for the undisturbed manufacture and sale

of beer and wine, and of the present supply of whisky in bond, but stopped for the duration of the war the manufacture of whisky.

Seemingly, every interest was agreed to this proposition and it was expected that even the Prohibition advocates themselves would not expect more. But everybody figured without "mine host," the political paid agitator of the Anti-Saloon League.

No appeal to reason is possible to men representing intolerance and the political enslavement of a nation to certain religious sects and fanatics. Their slogan is: "We are in possession of the power, we hold the lash, and war or no war, our dictum must prevail or we ruin your political future."

The sarcastic answer Dr. James Cannon and Edwin C. Dinwiddie gave the President of the United States when he appealed to them in a communication, shows clearly that their own personal interest and position is of far greater moment than the interest of the Government and the Nation.

The same as in the House, the Senate was driven by the lash of threats and intimidations into actions of which men who consider themselves statesmen should be heartily ashamed. Confiscation of hundreds of millions of dollars of property, elimination of millions of dollars in revenues at a time when every voice of the government is heard in appeal to its citizens to come forward and do their share.

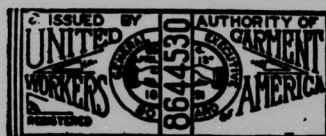
BLACKSMITHS STRIKE.

Salt Lake City blacksmiths employed by the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad are on strike to enforce a wage increase of 8 cents an hour. The wage of these workers averages \$3.77 a day, while blacksmiths employed in smelters and mills average \$5.25 to \$5.50 for an eight-hour day.

WOMEN WANT MORE.

In Philadelphia organized women bindery workers have asked employers to raise wages beginning September 4th. The request includes a 48-hour week, time and one-half for overtime, and double time for Sundays and holidays.

Conservatism often chloroforms enterprise.



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BOSTON SELF-SEEKERS GIVEN ANSWER.

Two members of the Boston branch, Equal Rights League, were given a tart answer by Frank Morrison, secretary American Federation of Labor, in reply to their telegram to President Gompers, in which they charged "labor unionists" with committing the East St. Louis outrages against negroes and called on President Gompers to "declare your position."

President Gompers was in New York at the time and Secretary Morrison replied:

"Your attempt to secure publicity, regardless of facts, has evidently been noticed by Mr. Victor Olander, secretary-treasurer of the Illinois Federation of Labor, Chicago, who has just forwarded this telegram to President Gompers, which you will please consider my answer to your telegram to President Gompers:

"Press dispatches allege Negro Equal Rights League of Boston has telegraphed to you charging trade unionists with responsibility for East St. Louis riots. Any such charge is maliciously untrue. It was the East St. Louis Central Labor Council, including locals having negroes in membership, that requested the investigation by the State Council of Defense following the disorders in May that investigations showed that Southern negroes had been misled by false advertisements and unscrupulous employment agents to come to East St. Louis in such numbers that they could not secure either work or decent living quarters. The effect was to make acute the exploitation of labor, both negro and white, and to seriously disarrange social as well as economic conditions and to arouse bitterness on all sides.

"The Chamber of Commerce was urged by one of its own officers weeks ago to use its influence against the campaign of misrepresentation and false promises responsible for the influx, but the chamber took no action.

"It is shocking to me that such organizations as the alleged Negro Equal Rights League have little or nothing to say about the fraud practiced against negroes by unscrupulous employing interests, that such associations remain discreetly silent while Southern negroes were cheated into leaving their homes for Northern cities and towns already overcrowded, exhibit no concern regarding miserable living and working conditions which many negroes are forced to endure under such circumstances and offer no protest against vicious exploitation of labor through which blacks and whites suffer alike.

"The Illinois trade union movement is striving to organize the workers of both races. Many of our local unions have negro members, some exclusively, and negro delegates attend our conventions and central bodies, but I have not learned of a single instance here where such associations as the Negro Equal Rights League have aided or encouraged negro workers to join together for purpose of self-help in trade unions, to prevent exploitation, to secure recognition of economic rights, to obtain improvements in working conditions, shorter hours, or better wages.

"On behalf of the Illinois State Federation of Labor and its entire membership of both races, I protest against the rank injustice of the charge alleged to have been made by the league, and I characterize that charge as unqualifiedly false and untrue.

"V. A. OLANDER,
"Secretary-Treasurer."

BOILER MAKERS WIN.

At Superior, Wis., contract boiler shops have tired of their strikebreakers and agree to recognize shop committees of Boiler Makers' Union No. 174. Strikebreakers are dismissed, wages are increased and an additional increase is promised in the near future.

ABOLISH AGE LIMIT.

The age limit of large corporations is a factor in woman exploitation because the efficiency of many men over 45 is lost to the country, writes F. J. Bailey, in the "Railroad Trainman."

"As long as the railroads and other large employers of labor retain the age limit rules that have relegated to the scrap heap hundreds of thousands of efficient workers who have reached a specified age," he says, "there can be no substantial ground for the assertion that we must draft the mothers of the country—present and prospective—into the occupations for which men are best fitted, to the everlasting deterioration of the country's standards of manhood.

"Scores of experienced enginemen and trainmen, physically fit for years of service at the profession to which they have given their lives, are thankful to hold jobs as policemen, sanitary inspectors, government watchmen, and in other occupations where their years of training and their expert knowledge is useless to them or to the country, because at some time in their lives they have made a technical error, have aroused the antagonism of those in authority by the exercise of their rights as free-born American citizens, or have left the service for some personal reason, and having passed the age of 45 either before or after the severance of their relations with the railroad, they are eternally barred from following their profession.

"And still the public is informed that long trains must continue to run undermanned, and women must be employed in train service, 'because of the scarcity of labor.'

"It is asserted that the ranks of the regiments of expert railroad men which are being recruited for immediate service in France are finding places for many men who have been debarred from service on the railroads of this country because of the infamous age limit. Men past 45 may be permitted the great privilege of dying for their country while giving their expert knowledge to the service, but the patriotism of the employers will not stand the strain of permitting them to live for their country in the occupation for which they are best equipped."

I would give nothing for that man's religion whose very dog and cat are not the better for it.
—Rowland Hill.



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Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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Members are notified that this is
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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth St.

FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1917.

Friends I have made, whom envy must commend,
But not one foe whom I would wish a friend.

—Churchill.

The union label on the article you buy is the best guarantee that it has been made under fair conditions to labor. The mere assertion that a manufacturing firm is fair is not sufficient. Make them prove it by putting the label on their products. Then there will be no doubt about it.

It is not a pleasant thing to see a structure that it has taken forty years of skill to build wrecked in a few brief years by mere novices, but this is just what Emperor William is witnessing today, and the world is wasting no sympathy on him either. He very likely feels that his work was well done, but Gott fell down on him in the carrying out of His end of the task. Poor deluded egotist!

The United States Senate seems to be giving the food speculators a chance to corner the Nation's supply before passing the necessary legislation to prevent it. There has been altogether too much talk in the Senate and too little action. It is about time the Senate got down to business. The people are growing restless and want something done at once. Will the Senate heed the handwriting on the wall?

Information filtering through from Germany indicates that while the Kaiser still holds the whip hand in his realm he is experiencing some difficulty in steering a smooth course and maintaining his seat uninjured. If the rumbling and tossing continues he is likely to be shaken loose from some of the power he has held firmly for a third of a century and the people of Germany gain a larger control over their own affairs. All of which will be good news to the rest of the world.

The depredations of the I. W. W. do not warrant the action of the Arizona mine owners in deporting men in cattle cars without food or water, nor do the unlawful tactics of this band of impossibilists in other sections of the country furnish reasons for mob rule. These matters can and should be handled in an orderly fashion by the lawfully constituted authorities. One species of anarchy can not wipe out another with benefit to society. What is needed is reasonable and lawful handling of the situation vigorously prosecuted.

:: Attendance at Meetings ::

There are many causes that keep members away from union meetings. The great variety of reasons given by those who do not attend has made it hard for officers to devise ways and means of inducing members to be more regular in attendance. All sorts of schemes have been tried to make it an inducement for the membership to be present and take part in the deliberations of their organizations, but without much success except in isolated instances.

There is, however, one complaint that is frequently heard, and in the interest of the labor movement it ought to be removed, and it can easily be wiped out without harm to anyone. That is the practice of permitting persons for sentimental causes to take up collections in meetings for this, that and the other reason. Some member may be in need of temporary assistance and a well-intentioned friend will determine to give a benefit ball or picnic or raffle for him. At the union meeting he will go among the membership and sell tickets. Frequently at these meetings there are members who can not spare the money, but they are approached in the presence of their friends and associates and in order to avoid embarrassment they contribute to others money they need for themselves, and in order to avoid similar situations in the future they remain away from meetings though they would like to attend. This condition of affairs could be avoided by the union establishing a rule that no panhandling of any kind should be permitted at union meetings.

There has been altogether too much of this sort of thing among the unions, and the sooner it is brought to an end the better it will be for the organizations. Sometimes cases are presented that make enforcement of such a rule a delicate matter, but if the organizations are to carry out the purposes for which they were created it is absolutely necessary that laws of this character be enacted and religiously observed. Otherwise the record of attendance at meetings will be poor, and there can be no disputing the fact that the larger the attendance at meetings the more active will be the union and the greater will be the results produced in the shape of betterments. An organization in which every member is interested enough to attend meetings will very rarely be found in the list of failures. It is the organization which is unable to get the rank and file of its membership to attend meetings which usually goes astray and lands in the pit of failure.

Anything that will tend to bring out the membership should be adopted, and anything that operates in the slightest degree to keep members away should be wiped out. And there can be no doubt that the policy of panhandling at meetings does tend to cause members to remain away. Some other method must be found to care for needy members, because the panhandling scheme has times without number been demonstrated to be hurtful to the organizations that permit it.

There are other good reasons also why trade unions should establish benefit funds and collect the necessary money to carry them on in an equal and just manner. The panhandling manner is not fair or just. It places the burden upon the generous few and allows the greedy and selfish to escape.

This is a question worthy of the serious consideration of those who hope to see the labor movement progress. Complaints against panhandling are frequently heard, but few, indeed, are the unions that have heeded them sufficiently to call a halt to the practice. The labor movement is just now entering a period where the question will have to be dealt with or serious handicaps will follow.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman have been sent to jail for two years for advocating violation of the draft law. There are many other aliens who have enjoyed the benefits of American conditions for years, all the while cursing the government, who ought to be given a good dose of the same medicine and then compelled to leave the country for good.

The adoption of the majority report of the St. Louis convention by a referendum of the Socialist party means the end of that fanatical party in this country. The few sensible members it had have already left it and others have announced their intention of doing so. It was a nuisance while it lasted, but the time for abatement has arrived and the funeral will shortly be held.

The National Park Service now has ready new automobile maps in two colors of the Glacier, Rocky Mountain, Crater Lake, Sequoia, and Mount Rainier National Parks. They are similar in design and purpose to the automobile maps issued last year of the Yosemite and Yellowstone National Parks. The maps distinguish between good and poor automobile roads, and show all trails. Distances are indicated and many places pointed out where gasoline and water may be had. Other information useful not only to motorists but general tourists is given. These maps may be had each in its own national park, or upon application to the Department of the Interior.

Private insurance companies, operating through "The Workmen's Compensation Publicity Bureau of New York," paid F. Robertson Jones \$5437.04 and P. Tecumseh Sherman \$401.25 to fight the report of the special recess committee of the Massachusetts Legislature on workmen's compensation insurance. The fact was disclosed when expenses paid to legislative counsel and agents were filed as required by law. The payment of \$5437.04 to Mr. Jones, reports the Boston "Transcript," was "the largest single return" and it adds that the insurance bureau "is composed of the stock insurance companies, and was brought into being to prevent the enactment of the special committee's recommendation that all compensation insurance be done by a single mutual company to be known as the State Company. The legislative committee has recommended a law to forbid all private insurance companies from writing workmen's compensation insurance.

"If every housewife in California will manage to prevent the waste of only one slice of bread each day for a whole year, this will mean a food saving equal to all the wheat that could be grown upon 475,000 acres of fertile ground in the same period of time." This is the declaration of Governor Stephens, made in a recent address in Southern California, urging every patriotic citizen to co-operate in the conservation of food and prevention of waste, and advocating the campaign inaugurated by women's organizations throughout California for one meatless day each week and one wheatless meal each day. The State Council of Defense, complying with requests sent out by Herbert Hoover, named by President Wilson to act as national food controller, has enlisted the aid of the women's organizations in the plan for diminished consumption of wheat and meat. Corn, rice and other grain products are urged as substitutes for those made of wheat. Fish and eggs are to supplant meat.

WIT AT RANDOM

"I don't see why you call Perkins stupid. He says a clever thing quite often."

"Exactly! He doesn't seem to realize that it should be said only once."—Boston "Transcript."

Little Johnny—Say papa, what makes giraffes have such long necks?

Papa—God gave them long necks so they could reach the leaves of the palm, which only grew at the top of the tree.

Little Johnny—Well, why didn't God make the leaves grow lower down?

A little school girl was told by her teacher to write the word "ferment" on her slate together with the definition and a sentence in which the word was used. The following is the result: "F-e-r-m-e-n-t; a verb signifying to work. I love to do all kinds of fancy ferment."

"Mamma," said small Henry, "I don't believe Solomon was half so rich as they say he was."

"Why not?" queried his mother.

"Because," replied the youthful student, "it says here 'and he slept with his fathers.' If he had been very rich I guess he would have had a bed of his own."

"The 'orn of the 'unter is 'eard on the 'ill," sang the little boy at the Ragged School treat. But somehow his version of that line in "Kathleen Mavourneen" jarred on the nerves of the old squire.

"My little man," he said kindly, "why don't you put a few more aitches in your song?"

"Garn!" advised the little man, politely. "Don't you know there ain't no 'h' in moosic? It only goes up ter G!"—London "Ideas."

Young Johnny had been reading the evening paper, and paused contemplatively for a few moments. "Father," said he, "what is 'inertia'?"

"Well," replied the father, "if I have it, it's pure laziness, but if your mother has it, it is nervous prostration."—"Tit-Bits."

Little Dennis, out for a walk with his mother, noticed a poor, ragged little urchin.

"Yes, dear," said mother, "that poor little boy has no father to give him toys and things, like you have. Wouldn't you like to give him your rabbit?"

Dennis thought a moment and then suggested: "I'd rather give him father."—Pittsburgh "Chronicle-Telegraph."

He was running a small provision store in a newly developed district, and the big wholesale dealers found him very backward in payment of his accounts.

They sent him letter after letter, each more politely threatening than the last. Finally they sent their representative down to give him a sporting chance.

"Now," said the caller, "we must have a settlement. Why haven't you sent us anything? Are things going badly?"

"No. Everything's going splendidly. You needn't worry. My bankers will guarantee me all right."

"Then why haven't you paid up?"

"Well, you see, those threatening letters of yours were so well done that I've been copying them out and sending them round to a few customers of my own who won't pay up, and I've collected nearly all outstanding debts. I was only holding back because I felt sure there must be a final letter, and I wanted to get the series complete."—"Harper's."

MISCELLANEOUS

WHERE THE WEST BEGINS.

Out where the handclasp's a little stronger,
Out where the smile dwells a little longer,
That's where the West begins.

Out where the sun's a little brighter,
Out where the snows that fall are a trifle whiter,
Where the bonds of home are a wee bit tighter,
That's where the West begins.

Out where the skies are a trifle bluer,
Out where friendship's a little truer,
That's where the West begins.

Out where a fresher breeze is blowing,
Where there's laughter in every streamlet flowing,
Where there's more of reaping and less of sowing,
That's where the West begins.

Out where the world is in the making,
Where fewer hearts with despair are aching,
That's where the West begins.

Where there's more of singing and less of sighing,
Where there's more of giving and less of buying,
And a man makes friends without half trying,
That's where the West begins.

—Arthur Chapman.

ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum bill for next week will include several of the most famous headline acts. Julia Arthur, one of America's foremost actresses, and for many years a Shakespearean star, will make her first vaudeville appearance in this city. She has been excellently fitted with a vehicle by Roland Burke Hennessey, which is best described as a patriotic spectacle and is entitled "Liberty Aflame." In it Miss Arthur represents the Statue of Liberty located in New York bay, with the huge skyscrapers looming up in the far grey distance. Standing on a high pedestal and with the illuminated torch in her hand she delivers a patriotic speech during which there is flashed in illuminated form in the front panel of the pedestal "The Spirit of '76," Washington, Lincoln, the sinking of the Lusitania and President Wilson. Then there is the roar of cannon, bugle calls, drums, etc., and Miss Arthur calls the country to arms in patriotic and stirring language. The magnificent, costly and artistic setting, the lighting effects, incidental music and Miss Arthur's great histrionic ability render the act the most successful presented since the United States declared war, and one which will fire the blood of every American citizen. Harry Carroll, the youthful composer who wrote "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine," "She is the Sunshine of Virginia," etc., will sing a number of his own compositions in his own inimitable way. Hugh Herbert, who will be remembered for his artistic performance in his plays "The Sons of Solomon" and "The Sons of Abraham," will present his latest effort, "The Prediction," in which the role of Solomon Stein gives him an opportunity of presenting another of those life portraits he appears to have the power to create at will. Supporting Mr. Herbert is Blanche Douglas, a successful leading lady; Guy Dennery, a clever and popular leading man, and Samuel Fries, a talented character actor. Elmer El Cleve and Nan O'Connor are a team of versatile and gifted entertainers who have made a fine reputation for themselves in the East. The California Boys' Band; Buster Santos and Jacque Hays in "The Health Hunters," and Orville Stamm, America's perfectly built boy, will be included in the program. Trixie Friganza, who is making the biggest kind of a comedy hit, will introduce new songs and her associates, Melissa Ten Eyck and Max Weily, will present new dances.



Musicians' Union Local No. 6

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE FOR THE UNION

Clarence H. King, chairman; Sigismund Bluman, W. Giacometti,
Wm. Backstedt, Alvin Giacomini.

Musicians' Union—68 Haight Street.

W. A. Weber.....President
J. J. Matheson.....Business Representative
A. A. Greenbaum.....Recording Secretary
Clarence H. King.....Financial Secretary-Treasurer
Office Hours 12 to 3 p. m. Telephone Park 84.
A. S. Less.....Sergeant-at-Arms
General Assembly Hall. Telephone Park 85.
Park 128. 11 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Oakland Branch.

Jim Cray.....Secretary
J. J. Atkins.....Business Representative
Office Hours 12 to 2 p. m. Phone Oakland 2547.

Board Meeting, July 18, 1917.

President Walter A. Weber, presiding.
Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.
New members admitted: Mrs. Wm. Randall,
flute; Mrs. Josephine Wagner, 'cello.

Transfers deposited: N. Sokoloff, violin, No.
310, New York; Chas. Krider, Jr., drums, No. 333,
Eureka, Cal.; Vernon M. Stock, drums, No. 325,
San Diego; H. A. Richardson, cornet, No. 325,
San Diego; H. C. Green, cornet, No. 47, Los An-
geles.

Admitted to full membership from transfer: F.
Max Minor.

Transfers withdrawn: Anton Roubicek, Wal-
ter F. Klingman, Wm. R. Burnham, Zhay Clark,
B. G. Clements.

Members will please take note of the following
changes of address:

Arnaud, L. E., Gartland Hotel, Larkin and Geary
streets. Tel. Prospect 3860.

Arnouts, Louis. Tel. West 5695.

Attl, K., Hotel Del Monte, Del Monte, Cal.

Barry, J. J., 343 Coleridge street. Tel. Mission
4162.

Belard, W. A., 1619 Golden Gate avenue. Tel.
Fillmore 3307.

Donaldson, H. S. (Bert), Ely, Nev.

Hans, R., 1234 Grove street.

Jackson, C. W., Macbeth Apts., 745 Geary street.
Tel. Prospect 520.

Jones, M. S., 3008 Harper street, Berkeley. Tel.
Berkeley 339-J.

King, Clarence H., 1010 Post street. Tel. Frank-
lin 4121; office, Park 84.

Levy, Aaron W., 2211 California street. Tel.
Fillmore 3070.

Lichenstein, E., Orpheum Theatre, City.

Mancebo, F. J. A. Tel. Fruitvale 2065-W.

Minor, F. Max, 610 Geary street. Tel. Franklin
681.

Paquet, Louis J., 1798 Oakdale avenue.

Richardson, H. A., Wendeler Apts., 424 Ellis
street. Tel. Prospect 3212.

Salvatore, M., Coronado Beach.

Sargent, Miss E., Box 674, Oakland.

Silvas, R. A., 619 Fifteenth street, Oakland. Tel.
Lakeside 4996.

Smith, Jack, 1244 California street. Tel. Franklin
8236.

Southall, Geo. W., Hopkinsville, Ky.

Stech, S. Tel. Alameda 3221.

Sullivan, Eddie, Pinehill Apts., 626 Pine street.
Tel. Kearny 5360.

Notes.

Mr. V. D. Laferrera, of the Hof Brau Orchestra,
and Miss Freedy were married Monday morning
at 9 o'clock at the Christian Advent Church. The
happy couple left immediately for Blue Lakes
where they will spend their honeymoon. The
Hof Brau Orchestra rendered the wedding march
and President Weber acted as master of ceremon-
ies.

Herman Lahann is the father of a seven-pound
baby girl.

Arthur Morey leaves for a two-weeks' vacation
to Lake County next week in his auto.

Brother Giacomini, who is always in the fore-
ground in all activities of our union, has been
elected a grand trustee of the Ancient Order of
Druids in state convention. More power!

Members will please take notice that the hall
on Golden Gate avenue listed as Santa Clara
Hall in the Price List, is now known as Foresters'
Hall.

Caution.

Members must show paid-up union cards on
all engagements.

A. S. Less was elected delegate to the San
Francisco Labor Council, vice C. T. Schuppert,
deceased.

Better Music—get more musicians on all your
engagements. Do it now.

The following resolutions were adopted at the
last union meeting by a rising vote:

Whereas, Charles T. Schuppert died June 14th,
1917, at the age of eighty-two years; and

Whereas, He was continuously a member in
good standing of this Musicians' Union, Local
No. 6, American Federation of Musicians, since
November 9, 1885, to the date of his death, and
during all of said time was one of the most
active and leading participants in any and all
things and services that would and did assist in
placing the labor movement in general and the
music profession in particular in the splendid
position they now occupy; and

Whereas, That men of the sincerity of purpose,
honesty of intent, and constancy of service, such
as was possessed by Charles T. Schuppert are
men of the stamp and character such as should
be associated with mankind in the bettering of
his conditions, who may by their actions set
guides and examples for those whom they leave
behind; wherefore, be it

Resolved, That this Musicians' Union, Local
No. 6, American Federation of Musicians, ex-
presses its deepest sorrow and regret in the ir-
reparable loss of our late Brother Charles T.
Schuppert, and may the memory of his activity,
character and manhood serve as a lasting guide
and example for those of us to whom the burden
of advancing conditions of life and service to
mankind is left to improve; and, further

Resolved, That this Musicians' Union, Local
No. 6, American Federation of Musicians, here-
by expresses its deepest sympathy and regret for
those of his family and friends, and that this
union, in regular monthly meeting assembled,
adjourn this 12th day of July, 1917, in loving
memory and sincerest respect of our late Brother
Charles T. Schuppert; and, further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be
spread upon the minutes of this union; that a
copy be published in the "Labor Clarion"; and
that a copy be published in the "International
Musician."

Respectfully submitted,
AUGUST L. FOURTNER.

Caution.

Members must be prepared to show union
cards at any time or on any engagement
when called upon. You are hereby directed
to keep your card in a convenient place.
A large number of members have been dis-
regarding the card entirely of late. You
must bring card when paying your dues.

"The printed card of membership shall
be the only warrant for business." Leaders
and other members are cautioned against
engaging or playing with any member who
cannot show fully paid up card for the cur-
rent quarter.

For fear that some of our readers may have
overlooked this little poem in the "International
Musician," we take the liberty of reproducing it.
The poem is the work of our fellow member, Joe
Walker, and while all of us were aware of his
ability as a fluent prose writer, his accomplish-
ments in the more difficult field of verse writing
come as an agreeable but none the less distinct
surprise to most of us:

The Wail of the Bass Violinist.

Bowed with his weighty instrument he leans
Upon his bow and gazes around,
With look of anxious care upon his face,
And, Atlas-like, upon his back a world.

What makes him dead to melody and air,
A man that sings not, and that seldom copes
With more than one note to the bar-like clock
Or metronome, a brother to the drum?
Whose was the hand that penned his lowly
score?

Who keeps him thus, the lowest of the low?

Is this the one Apollo made his heir
To have dominion over string and bow,
To waken chords that quivering through space
Should soothe the savage breast and heal its woe?
Is this the vision Jubal had of days
When music everywhere should hold full sway
Of all the occupations known to man?
There is no work more terrible than this—
"All through the night," and oftentimes in the day
To mark the time for foot of dude or Miss.

What octaves 'tween him and the violin?
Slave of the old bass viol, what to him
Are soaring flights of piccolo or flute,
Or sweet-voiced horn or dulcet clarinet?
What the long reaches of the slide trombone,
The trumpet's peal or 'cello's nasal glide?
'Tis music's tragedy! Could aught be worse?
Plundered of melody, inheritance.
He enters protest in the Court of Song.

Oh, masters, music's rulers in the land,
How will the future reckon with this man?
How answer his mute question, in that hour



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When whirlwinds of tumultuous tones are brought
From throats of brass and wood, when kettle-drums
And strings are stirred, when organ pipes resound,
Avenging insults of the centuries,
He loosens up his bow and plays no more.
—Joe W. Walker.

BABIES DYING IN POOR HOMES.

Low wages of fathers and the gainful employment of mothers away from home accompany an excessive death rate among babies in Manchester, N. H., according to the report on infant mortality in that city which has just been issued by the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor.

The study was based primarily on interviews with the babies' mothers. It was absolutely democratic in scope and included all babies whose births were registered during a single year and whose families could be found. Of all the babies studied, one in six—165 per 1000—had died during the first year of life. There were wide variations in rate between different groups of the population, according to the fathers' earnings, the employment of the mother, the congestion of the home, and the way in which the baby had been fed.

Nearly half of the 1643 babies had fathers whose earnings were less than \$650 a year, and more than one-eighth of the babies had fathers earning less than \$450 a year. Only one in sixteen (6.4 per cent) had fathers earning as much as \$1250. The death rate among the babies in the poorest families was more than four times as high as among those in the highest wage group.

Low earnings on the part of the father appear to be the most potent reason for the mother's going to work. Where the fathers earned less than \$450 a year almost three-fourths of the mothers were gainfully employed during some part of the year after the baby's birth. As the fathers' earnings rise the proportion of working mothers falls until in the group where fathers earned \$1050 or over, less than one-tenth of the mothers worked.

Keeping lodgers was the chief occupation of those who worked at home, and working in the textile mills was the chief occupation of those who worked away from home. The mothers of 267 babies went out to work during the first year of the baby's life and these babies had a death rate considerably higher than those whose mothers worked at home, or were not gainfully employed. The rate is especially high—277.3 per 1000—among the 119 babies whose mothers went out to work before they were four months old.

The babies were grouped also according to the kind of house in which the family lived. The death rate for babies whose homes were in one-family houses was 86.1 per 1000; in houses containing seven or more families, 236.6 per 1000. Similarly the rate showed a steady increase according to the number of persons per room. It was 123.3 per 1000 where the family had more rooms than persons; and 245.9 where there were two or more persons per room.

In each economic group the babies who were artificially fed had fewer chances of survival than the babies whose mothers nursed them. But the economic status of the family modifies the influence of feeding, and the difference in the death rates for breast-fed babies and artificially fed babies is least striking in the highest income group.

When a man offers to show you how to make a lot of money, remember that those who know do not show; they make it themselves.

INJUNCTION STOPPED—STRIKE LOST.

The Illinois State Supreme Court has reversed Judge Frederick Smith of the Cook County Circuit Court, who sentenced Jan Michalek, a striking malleable iron worker, to 10 days in jail and to pay a fine of \$100 for violating an injunction. He was found guilty of causing the publication of a strike notice and call for a meeting of strikers in a Polish newspaper in Chicago.

While Michalek will not go to jail the fact remains that the strike was broken by the injunction and the Supreme Court has dodged the request of the Chicago Federation of Labor, Michalek's defender, that it pass upon the right of a free press. The court evades this request and makes no comment on the principle involved, although it does hold that Michalek did not violate the injunction and Judge Smith's decision is reversed because "the liberty of the citizen cannot be taken away upon a pretext so slim as this."

The Supreme Court's decision is summed up as follows by Victor Olander, secretary of the Illinois State Federation of Labor:

"In passing upon his injunction, Judge Smith did not rightly construe the meaning of his own language and, therefore, the charge against the defendant was not well founded."

While the case has been won, what redress is there for Jan Michalek? asks Olander.

"What remedy is offered to the hundreds of malleable iron workers whose strike was broken by the injunction? None! The equity process—'equity and good conscience' is the legal fiction used to describe the proceedings—has no remedy to offer them. The strikers had no property involved in the case. Only their personal rights—the sacred rights of a free citizenship—had been interfered with. And the injunction judge deals with such rights only in the interest of property."

WORTH KNOWING.

Five ways in which both bakers and housewives throughout California can help conserve the available supply of wheat are suggested to the State Council of Defense by a committee of master bakers of Sacramento. Adoption of the methods set forth, it is claimed, will result in a saving of at least 20 per cent in the using of flour.

The five suggested ways of saving wheat flour are as follows:

Do not put lard shortening into bread dough until flour, water, yeast and other ingredients have first been thoroughly mixed and natural expansion allowed. Upwards of five additional loaves of bread can be obtained from every 100 pounds of dough by withholding the addition of shortening until the other ingredients have been thoroughly mixed.

Use rice flour instead of wheat flour for "dusting" loaves. Rice flour is more efficient than wheat flour for dusting purposes, only 50 per cent as much being required and rice flour being considerably cheaper.

Prevent waste of flour in emptying flour sacks. Every sack should be turned inside out and every bit of flour secured by beating the sacks.

Save sweepings of flour and all pieces of dough for sale as hog food. Flour sweepings when put through a screen can be sold for a good price to foundries for making cores in castings.

Bake smaller varieties and smaller quantities and eliminate the baking of pastries for window displays only.

With careful conservation of the available wheat supply, bakers say that wheat now on hand can be made to last until the new crop, now ripening, is available.

He often acts unjustly who does not do a certain thing; not only he who does a certain thing.—Marcus Antoninus.

HOLDER APPOINTED.

Arthur E. Holder, member of the International Association of Machinists, has been appointed by President Wilson the three-year term member of the Federal Board for Vocational Education. The other appointees are Charles A. Greathouse, farmer, Indiana, two-year term; James Phinney Munroe, business man, Boston, one-year term.

The labor representative has been a legislative committeeman of the American Federation of Labor for the past 11 years, and has been a factor in labor's efforts in securing remedial legislation at the nation's capital during this time.

The Vocational Educational bill was signed by President Wilson last February. It provides Federal co-operation with the States in establishing industrial schools for the teaching of trade, home economics, industrial and agricultural subjects. Under the terms of the law the Government will appropriate large sums of money, covering a period of years, to those States that accept the provisions of the act.

PRICES JUMP 250 PER CENT.

In its report to Judge Landis, the Federal grand jury at Chicago points out that canned tomatoes, in the spring of 1916, were sold through brokers for future delivery to wholesalers and jobbers at 90 cents a dozen cans, while these same tomatoes are being sold today by wholesalers and jobbers to retailers for \$2.25 and more.

"Canners, wholesalers and jobbers, have devised some means for insuring complete co-operation among themselves which results in keeping the canner from dealing directly with the consumer or the retailer," reads the finding of the jury.

"If retailers attempt to resist the combination by purchasing directly from the canner they find it difficult or impossible to do any further business with the wholesalers or jobbers as to other groceries. This situation compels the consumer to pay the expense of maintaining these middlemen who exert the power that inheres in this system to extort unconscionable profits from consumers with no proportionate benefit to the farmers, canners and such retailers as are satisfied with a reasonable profit above the cost."

NO AUTHORITY.

San Francisco, July 18, 1917.

Editor "Labor Clarion":

In the "Chronicle" of Wednesday, E. Backus publishes a letter, signing himself as "Secretary of the Public Ownership Association," in which he advocates the system of transfers proposed by the United Railroads as a part of its so-called "compromise" with the city.

Mr. Backus is not authorized to sign any such letter for the Public Ownership Association. A week ago the Public Ownership Association, with the Municipal Railway Employees, held a public meeting at the Municipal Railway car barn on Geary street, at which it went on record against any compromise with the United Railroads. I do not understand why Mr. Backus should attempt to give the public any other impression, as he was at that meeting.

EDWARD P. E. TROY.

DE BONIS' KOFFYSUB

A food beverage that nourishes the nerves; guaranteed strictly pure; preferable to many beverages in common use.

Ask your grocer and at Lincoln Market, 877 Market Street.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held July 13, 1917.

Minutes of the previous meeting approved with the correction that the Grocery Clerks had protested the decision of the arbiter in the controversy between the above-named union and the Retail Delivery Drivers.

Credentials—Sign Painters—J. Edson, J. Somerville. Steam Fitters No. 509—Geo. Wood, J. Franz. Janitors—J. R. Matheson, vice Bro. Riley. Waiters—Hugo Ernst, C. F. Welch, Sam Taback, O. Reichle, J. Weinberger, Theodore Johnson. Glass Packers—W. H. Mills. Sailors—Paul Scharrenberg, Frank Johnson, E. A. Erickson, I. M. Holt, A. Seaman, F. C. May, S. A. Silver, Ed. Anderson, R. Ingwardsen, O. Olsen. Pattern Makers—T. S. Cronin, J. Matheu, W. Kleinhammer. Journeymen Tailors No. 80—A. Nernof, M. A. Trummer, L. R. Schumacher, C. Ludwig. Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—J. McCarron, D. J. White, E. J. Frisbee, Jos. Murray, Chas. Penn, D. Cavanagh, J. W. Gable. Marine Gasoline Engineers—J. M. Hale, Fred McCormack, H. J. Thieman. Butchers No. 115—Arthur Lucier, Ed. Rawson, M. S. Maxwell, J. Sanford. Cemetery Employees—Thomas Quinn, vice Wm. Doyle. Musicians—A. S. Less, vice Chas. T. Schuppert. Asphalt Workers—P. Hart, F. J. Ferguson. Delegates seated.

Communications — Filed — From Bartenders, Auto Bus Operators, inclosing donations for the Bay and River Steamboatmen. From Auto Bus Operators and Cooks' Union, inclosing donations for the defense fund. From Carpenters No. 483, stating it was paying to the defense fund through the District Council of Carpenters.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Butchers No. 115, wage scale and agreement. From Glass Packers No. 45, wage scale and agreement. From Riggers and Stevedores, wage scale and agreement.

Referred to Label Section and "Labor Clarion"—From the State Federation of Labor of Maryland, relative to the unfair firm of Henry Sonneborn & Company, and requesting Council to notify all affiliated unions of the attitude of this firm toward organized labor. From Metal Polishers' International Union, with reference to the Thos. A. Edison lockout and requesting our moral support.

Referred to Special Committee—From the State Federation of Labor, with reference to the bomb cases.

Referred to Boiler Makers—Communication from Congressman Nolan, with reference to the discharging of employees by the Government on account of advanced age.

Reports of Unions—Boot and Shoe Workers—Reported that its convention had voted \$500 for the Mooney defense fund. Musicians—Will hold annual picnic at Idora Park, July 19th. Photo Engravers—No change in the strike situation; are hopeful. Retail Delivery Drivers—Feiling & Ingram fight still on. Asphalt Workers—Are taking in new members. Federal Employees—Losing and gaining members in recent legislation. Glove Workers—Demand the label on all gloves.

At this time the chair presented a set of resolutions to Mr. O'Rourke, attorney, who had rendered the Riggers' and Stevedores' Union very valuable service.

The chair introduced Mrs. Sheehy-Skeffington, who addressed the Council on the subject of Irish freedom.

Executive Committee—On the matter relating to the Flag Theatre, committee recommends that Mr. Gobish discharge the swingman and employ a permanent operator, thus complying with the

rules of the union. In the matter of the Valencia Theatre vs. Stage Employees, committee recommends that if the company desires to dispense with the use of a stage hand for Saturday evenings, that the distribution of prizes be conducted without the alteration of the stage, in accordance with the rules of the union for the operation of moving pictures only; concurred in.

Law and Legislative Committee—Was represented before the Board of Supervisors' Public Utilities Committee, and that the agreement will be taken up later and ample notice given.

Organizing Committee—On the request for a charter for Water Workers, a communication from the Gas Workers was read, and it was moved that the matter be laid over for one week; carried.

New Business—Communication from the Retail Delivery Drivers requesting Council to unseat the Grocery Clerks' Union delegates, and an appeal from Grocery Clerks' Union were read. Moved that the request of Retail Drivers be complied with. Amendment, to refer to executive committee. Amendment to amendment, to refer the subject matter to American Federation of Labor; amendment to amendment carried.

The following resolutions were submitted by Delegate Horr and adopted by the Council, to-wit:

"Whereas, The San Francisco Labor Council is on record in favor of Irish freedom; and

"Whereas, The Easter Week Revolution has fixed the status of Ireland as one of the belligerents in the European war; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, at its regular meeting held this date, that the Irish question should be settled, not as a domestic problem of Great Britain, but as an international question, calling for a settlement on an international basis; and, be it further

"Resolved, That this Council support the claims of Ireland to be represented at the peace conference to be held after the war, on the same footing as Belgium, Servia, Poland, and other small nations; and, be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be given to the press, to each of the State's Congressmen and Senators, and to the President of the United States."

On motion, a committee was appointed to wait on Mayor Rolph to protest against the Fire Department Band entering into competition with the Musicians' Union.

Receipts—Total receipts, \$939.53.

Expenses—Total expenses, \$426.03.

Adjourned at 11:25 p. m.

WM. T. BONSOR, Secretary pro tem.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

NEW MISSION THEATRE.

The New Mission Theatre will change its program this week, the same as usual—Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays. On Sunday, Monday and Tuesday the Paramount picture, "Her Better Self," will be shown, featuring Pauline Frederick, a story that deals with the way Vivian Tyler, pampered daughter of wealthy parents, successfully bridges the vast gulf of poverty which yawns between her and the man she loves. Wednesday and Thursday, the usual double bill will be offered. A Paramount photoplay, featuring Fannie Ward in "Unconquered," and a greater Vitagraph feature, presenting Anita Stewart in "Clover's Rebellion," are the two photo plays presented for these two days.

Friday and Saturday, America's greatest screen character actor, George Beban, will be shown in "The Marcellini Millions." The laugh provoker presented these two days will be a Keystone comedy entitled "Oriental Love," with Ora Carew, a scream from start to finish.

Orpheum

O'FARRELL STREET
Bet. Powell and Stockton
MATINEE EVERY DAY

Week Beginning THIS SUNDAY Afternoon

JULIA ARTHUR

In Roland Burke Hennessy's Patriotic Spectacle

"LIBERTY AFLAME"

HARRY CARROLL, Singing His Own Compositions; HUGH HERBERT & CO., in "The Prediction"; ELMER EL CLEVE & NAN O'CONNOR, Versatile Entertainers; THE CALIFORNIA BOYS' BAND, 38 Members of the Columbia Park Boys' Band; BUSTER SANTOS & JACQUE HAYS, in "The Health Hunters"; ORVILLE STAMM, America's Perfectly-Built Boy.

TRIXIE FRIGANZA

With Melissa Ten Eyck and Max Welly,
New Songs and Dances

Evening Prices: 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c.

Matinee Prices (except Sundays and Holidays): 10c, 25c, 50c. PHONE DOUGLAS 70

El Primo CIGARS

12½ cts., 10 cts., 5 cts.



SEE that the BARTENDER who waits on you wears one of these Buttons for the Current Month.

FURNITURE CARPETS STOVES
DRAPERIES BEDDING

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Easiest Terms

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UNION STORE

BROWN & KENNEDY

FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices

3091 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia

San Francisco

Union Hats

THAT'S ALL

"YOU KNOW ME"

Your Hatter
Fred Ammann
72 MARKET ST.
SAN FRANCISCO.

MORGEN JEWELRY CO.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

Wedding Ring Specialists

888 Market St., Opp. Emporium 3094 Sixteenth St.
Advances made on Diamonds and Jewelry

MR. UNION MAN!

One hundred and eight men, members of Local No. 44, International Metal Polishers', Buffers' and Platers' Union, which has been affiliated with the American Federation of Labor from its inception, have been locked out by the Edison Phonograph Co. of West Orange, N. J., for refusing to work on Washington's birthday.

It seems strange that such action should be taken by this company, in view of the fact that Mr. Edison is such a staunch American, and advocating everything American, and is now, or has been, the chairman of the Naval Civilian Advisory Board, an important committee, and especially so at the present time.

It is almost impossible to believe that Mr. Edison is aware of the action of the general superintendent in locking out his employees for their patriotism, in refusing to labor on the day set apart for the commemoration of the birth of the Father of this great American Nation.

It is significant that shortly after the lockout, the following advertisement appeared in the columns of one of our evening papers of the city of Newark, N. J., under date of March 10, 1917:

Foreign Help Wanted
Italian, Greek, Polish, etc.
Factory Work
Good Pay

Apply Thomas A. Edison Company
Lakeside Ave., West Orange

We ask you as to the meaning of this? Is it an attempt on the part of this company to discriminate against their employees because of their affiliation with organized labor? Or is it an attempt to weed out the American workmen and give preference to foreign workmen as their advertisement implies? We leave the question for you to decide. Yours respectfully,

LOCAL No. 14.

MORE "EFFICIENCY."

More than 100,000 barrels of new Southern potatoes are standing in railroad yards in New York City and vicinity. Until they can be delivered there is an embargo against further shipments. The stalled potatoes are in 490 cars, which, if all on one track, would extend more than three miles. It is stated that \$1000 worth of potatoes are wasted every day because of poor barrels. This, together with slow delivery, are factors in upholding prices.

Who doesn't expect gratitude for kindness done averts disappointment.

CHILD-LABOR LAW REGULATIONS.

Regulations for carrying out the provisions of the federal child-labor law have been drafted in tentative form and a hearing at which producers, manufacturers, dealers and others interested are invited to discuss them will be held in the office of the Assistant Secretary of Labor at Washington, July 24th, at 10 a. m.

The regulations are concerned with proof of age, the conditions under which state employment certificates will be accepted by the federal authorities, the form of the producer's guaranty by which a dealer can protect himself from prosecution, and other details of administration.

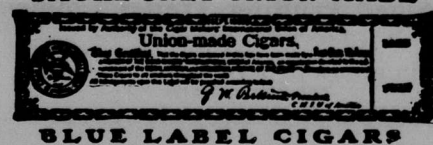
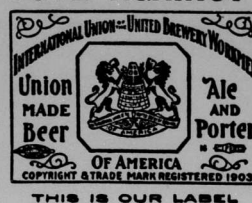
The child-labor law becomes effective on September 1st and applies to establishments whose products are shipped in interstate commerce the following restrictions: No child under 16 can legally be employed in any mine or quarry at any time; no child under 14 can legally be employed at any time and no child under 16 more than eight hours in any workday, more than six days in any week, or before 6 a. m. or after 7 p. m. in any mill, cannery, workshop, factory, or manufacturing establishment.

Copies of the tentative regulations under which these provisions will be enforced can be secured from the Children's Bureau, United States Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., and definite suggestions and criticisms of the regulations in writing are invited from those who can not attend the hearing.

LINCOLN AND DEMOCRACY.

We ask ourselves if he was the gift of democracy. And we find ourselves answering: his peculiar excellence could have come of no other order of society. We ask ourselves anxiously if democracy has the unerring instinct to find such men to embody its wishes, or did it take him only for a talented rail splitter—an average man? But we have no certain answer to this anxious questioning. What gives most hope in new confusions and problems, unknown to his day, however, is that the more clearly his disinterestedness and forbearance and magnanimity and humility are revealed, the wider and deeper is the feeling of admiration and love for his character, which perhaps assures us, after all, better than anything else, of the soundness and nobility of the ideals of democracy.—John Finley.

Machinists employed by the Nickel Plate Railroad in Fort Wayne, Ind., and Stony Island, Chicago, have raised wages 4 and 4½ cents an hour respectively.

SMOKE ONLY UNION-MADE**PLEASE PATRONIZE ONLY RESTAURANTS****VOTE AGAINST PROHIBITION!**

DEMAND
PERSONAL LIBERTY
IN CHOOSING WHAT YOU
WILL DRINK
Ask for this Label when
purchasing Beer, Ale
or Porter,
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is Union Made

**CONSERVE THE COUNTRY'S RESOURCES**

Preserve Vegetables and Fruit.

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STRAWBERRIES
RASPBERRIES
CURRANTS

Free Advice by our Expert Demonstrator to our Consumers.

Pacific Gas and Electric Company
SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT
445 Sutter Street
Telephone Sutter 140

SHOES!**SEVEN SAMPLE LOTS IN A SALE**

A special purchase from a local wholesaler. Seven sample lots of shoes—high and low heel pumps for women and misses and the children's shoes that we mention below. All reduced in price.

CHILDREN'S SHOES.

79c.

A special table holds this lot of black kid and patent colt laced and button shoes; some with colored tops.

"EASY WALKER" SHOES FOR CHILDREN

The name itself vouches for the style and durability.

Sizes up to 12.....\$2.21

Sizes up to 2.....\$2.48

Button and lace styles in either tan or black Russia calf or gray smoked horsehide. Goodyear welt soles.

COPPER-TIPPED SHOES

\$1.49

Some without tips, too. Button and Blucher styles, with stout soles. Sizes 9 to 13½.

"KREIDER" SHOES

For Boys—\$1.89

Extra good box calf uppers and strong sewed soles that are reinforced with standard screws.

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Allied Printing Trades Council

Room 302, Labor Temple
Sixteenth and Capp Streets,
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.
Telephone Park 7797.



JULY, 1917

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.	
**Intertype Machines.	
†Monotype Machines.	
‡Simplex Machines.	
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672 Haight
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.....	1122-1124 Mission
(82) Baumann Printing Co.....	268 Market
(73) *Belcher & Phillips.....	515 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press.....	140 Second
(196) Borgel & Downie.....	718 Mission
(69) Brower & Co., Marcus.....	346 Sansome
(3) *Brunt, Walter N.....	880 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin.....	739 Market
(220) Calendar Printing Co.....	112 Hyde
(176) *California Press.....	340 Sansome
(71) Canessa Printing Co.....	708 Montgomery
(87) Chase & Rae.....	1185 Church
(39) Collins, C. J.....	3358 Twenty-second
(42) Cottle Printing Co.....	3262 Twenty-second
(179) *Donaldson Publishing Co.....	568 Clay
(18) Eagle Printing Company.....	59 McAllister
(46) Eastman & Co.....	220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co.....	3459 Eighteenth
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.....	440 Sansome
(146) Excelsior Press.....	238 Eighth
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.....	777 Mission
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co.....	509 Sansome
(75) Gilie Co.....	2257 Mission
(17) Golden State Printing Co.....	42 Second
(190) Griffith, E. B.....	545 Valencia
(5) Guedet Printing Co.....	344 Kearny
(27) Hall-Kohnke Co.....	20 Silver
(127) *Halle, R. H.....	261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros.....	47-49 Jessie
(158) Hansen Printing Co.....	259 Natoma
(60) *Hinton, W. M.....	641 Stevenson
(216) Hughes Press.....	2040 Polk
(150) *International Printing Co.....	330 Jackson
(168) *Lanson & Lauray.....	534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I.....	1203 Fillmore
(108) Levison Printing Co.....	1540 California
(45) Liss, H. C.....	2305 Mariposa
(135) Lynch, J. T.....	3388 Nineteenth
(23) *Majestic Press.....	315 Hayes
(37) Marshall, J. C.....	485 Pine
(95) *Martin Linotype Co.....	215 Leidesdorff
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.....	362 Clay
(206) *Moir Printing Company.....	440 Sansome
(48) Monarch Printing Co.....	1216 Mission
(24) Morris & Sheridan Co.....	343 Front
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co.....	445 Sacramento
(72) McCracken Printing Co.....	806 Laguna
(80) McLean, A. A.....	218 Ellis
(91) McNicoll, John R.....	215 Leidesdorff
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.....	25 Jessie
(32) *Norton, Richard H.....	5716 Geary
(104) Owl Printing Co.....	565 Commercial
(59) Pacific Heights Printery.....	2484 Sacramento
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co.....	752 Market
(143) *Progress Printing Co.....	228 Sixth
(34) Reuter Bros.....	513 Valencia
(64) Richmond Banner, The.....	320 Sixth Ave.
(61) *Rincon Pub. Co.....	643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and Mission
(66) Roycroft Press.....	461 Bush
(83) Samuel Printing Co.....	16 Larkin
(145) S. F. Newspaper Union.....	818 Mission
(8) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....	509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co.....	136 Pine
(125) *Shanley Co., The.....	147-151 Minna
(29) Standard Printing Co.....	324 Clay
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....	1212 Turk
(63) *Telegraph Press.....	69 Turk
(187) *Town Talk Press.....	88 First
(31) Tuley & St. John.....	363 Clay
(52) Turner & Dahnen.....	942 Market
(177) United Presbyterian Press.....	1074 Guerrero
(138) Wagner Printing Co.....	26 Mint Ave.
(35) Wale Printing Co.....	883 Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co.....	30 Sharon
(36) West End Press.....	2436 California
(43) Western Printing Co.....	82 Second
(106) Wilcox & Co.....	320 First
(44) *Williams Printing Co.....	348A Sansome
(51) Widup, Ernest F.....	1133 Mission
(76) Wobbers, Inc.....	774 Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A.....	64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER RULERS.

(128) Barry, Edward & Co.....	215 Leidesdorff
(224) Foster & Futernick Company.....	560 Mission
(225) Hogan Bindery Co.....	343 Front
(231) Houle, A. L. Bindery Co.....	509 Sansome
(221) Ingrisch, Louis L.....	340 Sansome
(108) Levison Printing Co.....	1540 California
(131) Malleve, Frank & Co.....	251-253 Bush
(130) McIntyre, John B.....	440 Sansome
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.....	751 Market
(223) Rotermundt, Hugo L.....	45 Ecker
(200) Slater, John A.....	147-151 Minna
(195) Stumm, E. C.....	675 Stevenson
(182) Thumler & Rutherford.....	117 Grant Ave.

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSEERS.

(232) Torbet, P.....1114 Mission

LITHOGRAPHERS.

(234) Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc., The.....

(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission

MAILERS.

(219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
(139) *Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome
(121) *California Demokrat.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(123) *L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....59 Clay
(25) *Daily News.....340 Ninth
(94) *Journal of Commerce.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) Labor Clarion.....Sixteenth and Capp
(141) *La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The.....643 Stevenson
(144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento
(61) *Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
(7) *Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission

PRESSWORK.

(134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson
(122) Periodical Press Room.....609 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

(83) Samuel Printing Co.....16 Larkin

BADGES AND BUTTONS.

(3) Brunt, Walter N.....880 Mission

TICKET PRINTERS.

(20) Hancock Bros.....47-49 Jessie

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....573 Mission
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay
(209) Salter Bros.....118 Columbus Ave.
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

(210) Martin, W. W.....317 Front
(212) Hoffschneider Bros.....140 Second

UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS.

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:

San Jose Engraving Co.....32 Lightston St., San Jose
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co.....919 Sixth St., Sacramento
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co.....826 Webster St., Oakland
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co.....327 E. Weber St., Stockton

We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boots and shoes.
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
Graff Construction Co., Richmond, Cal.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Kaiser, Fred, grocery store, 400 Clement.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Liberty Theater, Broadway and Stockton.
National Biscuit Co., of Chicago, products.
Ocean Shore Railroad.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.
Regent Theater, Fillmore and Sacramento.
Rosenblum & Abrahams, tailors, 1105 Market
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.
Southern Pacific Company.
United Cigar Stores.
Western Pipe and Steel Company.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
H. Wissmann, Twenty-fourth avenue and
Clement street, grocer.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Typographical Topics

Some months ago the announcement was made that a new business manager for the Los Angeles "Tribune" and "Express" had taken charge of that plant, and the gentleman, Mr. Rosewater of Omaha, went to Los Angeles and took with him a new superintendent for the plant and a new foreman for the "Tribune." Evidently the change did not prove satisfactory, as word is now at hand to the effect that the office has again been placed under the old management, both Mr. Rosewater, Mr. Chase, his superintendent, and Mr. Olmem, foreman of the "Tribune," having been separated from the service. It is also reported that Ed. Schlegel, formerly of this city, who worked for many years on the "Chronicle" and later on as assistant foreman on the "Morning Call," is now in charge of the composing room, with E. M. Tedford, well known in typographical circles, acting as assistant. Whether the present arrangement is to be permanent is not known. Rumor has it that "Tom" Jenkins, who left the "Tribune-Express" service three years ago to accept a position in the Hearst service, may be recalled to his old job.

Theodore J. Grafe of the "Examiner" has returned from a five weeks visit to his mother's home in the State of Iowa.

George W. Hanson, formerly of this city, who has held the foremanship of the Los Angeles "Record" for several years, resigned that position July 4th and returned to San Francisco.

Word has been received from Indianapolis that San Francisco's arbitration case can be heard on July 27th if all of the arrangements are perfected in time for representatives of the union and the Publishers' Association to reach that city by that date. Otherwise the case will go over until after adjournment of the I. T. U. convention, and cannot be heard perhaps before the latter part of August or the first of September. Every effort is being put forth to prepare the cases and to have all arrangements perfected in order to take advantage of the early date. Whether that can be done in time is doubtful.

Mrs. Leila Smith of the "Examiner" chapel is enjoying a brief vacation, visiting her mother at Spokane, Wash. Other members of that chapel away on vacations include Miss May McKinley, J. W. Kelly and Robert Hetherington.

Mrs. C. M. Smith, wife of C. M. Smith of the "Bulletin" chapel, was killed by being thrown from a horse in San Jose on Friday, July 13th. Mr. and Mrs. Smith, with their children, had only recently returned to San Francisco from New York City.

L. F. B. Turner of the "Call" chapel, who has been seriously ill at a local hospital for several weeks, is reported slightly improved.

W. A. Rossetti, until recently foreman of the "Call" composing room, which position he resigned to accept a place in the Hearst service, was the recipient on Wednesday afternoon of this week of a beautiful traveling outfit, the gift of members of the chapel.

Ed. Fitzgerald, for many years assistant foreman of the "Call-Post" composing room, has been advanced to the foremanship, succeeding W. A. Rossetti. Ross C. Wilson will be his assistant.

Word was received from Indianapolis during the week that the application of Wm. K. Rutter for admission to the Union Printers' Home had been approved by the admission committee of the board of trustees, but that it will be necessary for Mr. Rutter to await his turn, along with several other applicants, because of the crowded condition of the Home. Aside from Mr. Rutter another San Francisco printer, J. W. Myers, is awaiting admission for the same reason.

Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Auto Bus Operators' Union—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 84 East R. H. Buck, Business Agent.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Stewart.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, at 1065 Market.
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East Henry Huntsman, Secretary.
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday.
Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 25—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Car Repairers and Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Mechanics' Hall.
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission. J. Dorfman, secretary.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights; headquarters, 83 Sixth.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Stewart.
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Ruse Hall, 235 Montgomery.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 748 Pacific Building.
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glass Packers—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours, 10 to 11 A. M.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Secretary; 1114 Mission.
Holsting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Horseshoers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Housesmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st Mondays, 8 P. M. Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Jitney Bus Operators No. 399—R. H. Buck, Business Agent, 56 Stewart.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesday, 1256 Market.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Brewery Workers' Hall.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Malters—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Mobile Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Mobile Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roach Building.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 A. M., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Friday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 M., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery. Room 229.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Rammerners—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 P. M., K. of C. Hall.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 P. M., K. of P. Hall.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2d Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 194—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovelmen Dist. No. 4—Meet Wednesdays, 215 Hewes Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Street Railway Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 Twenty-fourth.
Tailors (Journeyman) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 316—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 A. M., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 289 Fremont.
Typographical No. 31—Meets last Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.
Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 Seventeenth.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Upholsterers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 P. M., other Wednesday evenings at headquarters, 828 Mission.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Mason.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Anti-Jap Laundry League—318-14 Angle Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

PLUTOCRATIC PRESS PRINCIPLES.

Editor "Labor Clarion": The following is from the "Chronicle" a few days ago:

"Editor the 'Chronicle'—Sir: I want to congratulate the 'Chronicle' upon its editorial, 'Militant Socialism.' It is a step in the right direction. Thinking men have long been puzzled by the apparent affluence of the I. W. W. and kindred organizations. It is not easy for the ordinary loyal citizen to get his daily sustenance, and in the economy of nature probably never will be, but here's a crowd of men traveling at will, with ample means to purchase implements of destruction, able to go into a community of honest workers, set them all by the ears with fallacious arguments having their roots in German philosophies and economics, destroy, pillage and burn, leaving the worker worse off than before, but apparently thoroughly deluded into the belief that he has been benefited in some way by the destruction and waste. Indeed, if a careful survey were made, it will be found that all of the objectional features in labor unionism have their roots in Socialism, as it is thrust forward in Germanic literature, with the evident purpose of promoting the ambitious purpose of German domination of the world, by creating discontent with existing conditions in other countries which lie in the path of the colossal ambitions of German kultur. As the 'Frankfurter Zeitung' put it at the beginning of the war, when Paris seemed to be in the grasp of the conqueror, 'After the war he (the German) can walk through the world high-chested in the proud thought that mankind will owe its freedom to his knightly arm.' If this war does no more than expose the fallacy that has held the economic world in its grip so long 'that there is an irrepressible conflict between labor and capital,' it will not have been fought in vain, for no axiom is more firmly established than this, the interests of labor and capital are identical." It is as axiomatic as is the statement that 'the sun rises in the East and sets in the West,' and as well might the sun expend its energy in trying to rise in the West as might labor expend its energy and dissipate its strength in warring on capital. I. H. MORSE."

The subjoined was sent as a reply, but, as expected, it was suppressed from their "open forum":

"Intelligent writers, if honest, use words in accordance with their accepted meaning. Isaac H. Morse in the Safety Valve said: 'No axiom is more firmly established than this, "the interests of labor and capital are identical." It is as axiomatic as is the statement that "the sun rises in the East and sets in the West," and as well might the sun expend its energy in trying to rise in the West as might labor expend its energy and dissipate its strength in warring on capital.'"

"Axiom means an indisputable self-evident fact. Labor is defined as toil or exertion, physical or mental. Capital is that part of wealth which is saved and is available for, or employed in, future production.

"To understand the mentality of Isaac H. Morse it is necessary to know how he gets his living. A billion dollars to a duck egg he toils not but spins usury and weaves bonds which rob labor and then calls the loot his capital, with which he holds up still more toilers. Labor produces all wealth, our financial system steals about eight-tenths of all production and the lexicographers call it capital.

"REMORSE (Sympathetic sorrow)."

WIRE MEN STRIKE.

Dubuque, Iowa, Electrical Workers' Union No. 704 has called a strike because contractors refused to meet these employees and discuss working conditions.

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A Sale without comparison in the shoe selling history of San Francisco. During alterations thousands of pairs of Men's, Women's and Children's High Grade Shoes offered at

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S. & H.
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LOCAL AND PERSONAL

These members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: William Murphy of the painters, William C. Hardt and Henry L. White of the barbers, Joseph S. Hanson of the post-office clerks, George J. Scanlan of the stationary engineers, Alfred Dalton of the carpenters, Einer Swanfeldt of the marine firemen.

The Garment Workers' Union warns trade unionists that there is a counterfeit label on the market and urges all to be careful when purchasing ready-made clothing and see to it that the label in them reads "United Garment Workers of America." If this name is not on the label it is not genuine.

The picnic of the Journeymen Horseshoers' Union will be held at Glen Park on Sunday, August 5th. The committee on arrangements is busy shaping the program and promises a variety of amusements for the day.

The Style-Plus clothing is manufactured by a firm which has locked out its union employees and is conducting a non-union establishment.

Delay in the drawings under the draft law has caused a feeling of uncertainty to prevail among the young men of registration age and the desire to have the matter finally settled is frequently expressed these days.

At last Friday's meeting of the Labor Council new wage scales and agreements were presented for approval by Butchers' Union, No. 115, Glass Packers' Union, No. 45, and the Riggers and Stevedores.

Congressman John I. Nolan notified the Labor Council last Friday night that he would take up with the President or his secretary the matter of discharging employees at the Mare Island Navy Yard because of advanced age, and endeavor to have the practice stopped.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' delegates reported that the International Union at its convention had voted \$500 to the Mooney defense fund.

The Labor Council last Friday night voted to refer the controversy between the Retail Delivery Drivers' Union and the Grocery Clerks

to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor for final and definite adjustment, dissatisfaction having arisen over local decisions.

Electrical Workers' Union, No. 92, at a special meeting has voted unanimously to reject the wage agreement submitted by the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, and submitted a counter-proposition demanding a 50-cent-a-day increase to all employees. The union also voted to reject the company's plan for examination for promotion. H. C. Becker, J. J. McDonald and C. D. Mall were elected delegates to the international convention to be held in Atlantic City September 17th.

United Laborers' Union, No. 1, has endorsed the demand of the cribbers for an increase of 50 cents a day in wages.

Mayor Rolph has been named as sole arbiter in the matter of a proposed new wage scale for the 1000 members of the Bricklayers' Union. The bricklayers are getting \$7 a day and ask \$8. They rejected an offer of \$7.50 beginning September 1st. Conferences between employers and employees came to a deadlock, and so the Mayor was called upon to act as umpire.

Gus Uhl, general organizer for the painters, has returned from a trip through the Northwest. He reports that the painters are well organized in that section of the country, and that there is great activity in the shipbuilding industry.

Mrs. Hannah Sheehy-Skeffington spoke on Ireland's independence last Friday night at the Labor Council. She opposed the idea of home rule, or a division of Ireland as a means of settling the Irish question of self government. She urged, in view of Great Britain's recent declaration that the present war is for the freedom and democracy of small nations, such as Belgium, Serbia and Poland. Ireland must be included among those smaller nations to be represented at the peace conference to follow the war, and stated that the United States ought to assist in bringing about this object.

AN UNFAIR FIRM.

Baltimore, Md., July 5, 1917.

John A. O'Connell, San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Sir and Brother: The following resolution was adopted by the Maryland State and District of Columbia Federation of Labor at its 13th annual convention, held at Cumberland, Md., April 16 to 20, 1917:

Whereas, Members of Local 15, U. G. W. of A., have been forced upon the streets of Baltimore, through the efforts of a strike-breaking agency parading in the guise of a labor union; and

Whereas, This strike-breaking agency is being ably assisted in its work of attempting to destroy an organization affiliated to the American Federation of Labor by a certain employer, to-wit: Henry Sonneborn & Co., Baltimore; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Federation of Labor instruct its secretary to notify as quickly as possible all State Federations and city central bodies, local and Federal unions, that Style-Plus, and all other brands of clothing manufactured by Henry Sonneborn & Co., is produced by strikebreakers brought to Baltimore from the slums of New York and Chicago, for the purpose of destroying an organization of unquestioned standing in the American labor movement; and, be it further

Resolved, That the delegates attending this convention, on return to their homes, are requested to call the attention of the membership of their respective unions and the merchants in their localities to the fact that the Style-Plus and all other brands made by Henry Sonneborn & Co., of Baltimore, Md., are unfair to organized labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Maryland State and District of Columbia Federation of Labor, in convention assembled in Cumberland, Md., that they give their hearty indorsement to this resolution and call upon trade unionists throughout our jurisdiction to place it in full force and effect, to the end that the firm of Henry Sonneborn & Co. will realize that the United Garment Workers of America is the only bona-fide union in the men's garment working industry recognized by the American Federation of Labor; and, be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of this body be instructed to notify all affiliated unions of our action, and urge upon them to carry out the spirit of these resolutions. Fraternally yours,

N. A. JAMES,

Secretary, Maryland State and District of
Columbia Federation of Labor.

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